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Agenda item 8

For approval



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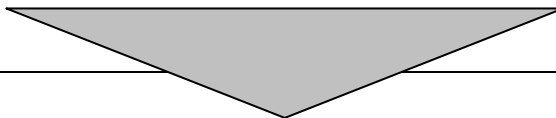
19 September 2001

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

COUNTRY PROGRAMME— SENEGAL (2002–2006)

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Note to the Executive Board



This document is submitted for approval by the Executive Board.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Executive Summary

Senegal is a Sahelian low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC), classified as both a least developed country (LDC)¹ and a heavily indebted poor country (HIPC). Its annual per capita income was US\$553 in 1999, with a population estimated at 9.68 million and an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent in 2000. The UNDP Human Development Report for 2001 ranked Senegal 145th out of 162 countries according to its Human Development Index, and 130th out of 146 according to its Gender-related Development Index.

About 30 percent of the country's households are affected by poverty, and women make up two thirds of the poor. The food situation has been worsening since the 1990s, with an average daily intake of 2,100 kcal² and a fall in the frequency and quality of meals. Combined with a lack of education (65 percent of the population, 75 percent of them women—are illiterate), poverty has negative repercussions on people's health status, hygiene and nutrition. In rural areas, a number of other negative factors (Sahelian climatic conditions, outmigration, environmental degradation, etc.) also increase the vulnerability of the poorest inhabitants to food insecurity.

The present Country Programme (CP) will support the Government's poverty reduction strategy in the most vulnerable areas of the four southern regions of the country and in 20 urban centres, through three basic activities: assistance to the Nutrition Enhancement Programme (NEP), basic education and training, and crisis prevention. A supplementary activity is planned in order to extend education and training.

In line with decision WFP/1999/EB.A/2, WFP focuses its development activities on five strategic objectives. This CP concerns objectives 1, 2 and 4:

- Enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs;
- Enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training;
- Mitigate the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind.

The present Country Programme is based on the Country Strategy Outline (CSO), the revised Common Country Assessment (CCA) published in June 2001, and the outcome of consultations with the beneficiaries, the Government, donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The programme cycle and focus have been harmonized with those of the revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which is due to be published in December 2001.

For the proposed Senegal Country Programme covering the period 2002–2006, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, an estimated sum of US\$21.8 million, representing total direct operational costs. The Board is

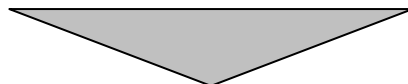
¹ Decision of the 55th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (15 March 2001).

² Compared with the 2,400 kcal recommended by FAO.



also asked to approve an additional sum of US\$9.6 million for the supplementary activity.

Draft Decision



The Executive Board approves the Country Programme for Senegal (2002–2006)
(WFP/EB.3/2001/8/6).



STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE WFP COUNTRY PROGRAMME

1. The Country Strategy Outline (CSO) for Senegal was submitted to the Executive Board for consideration in February 2001. The present Country Programme thus takes account of the CSO together with the Board's recommendations. The changes made to the previous CP include a reduction in the number of activities, a greater concentration on social sectors in line with government strategy, the introduction of a crisis-prevention activity, the introduction of a literacy and training component for urban areas, and the boosting of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.
2. About 30 percent of households in Senegal are affected by poverty, with 48 percent of the family budget devoted to food, and women accounting for about two thirds of the poor. Senegal is thus faced with a constant increase in malnutrition, owing partly to a low level of nutritional screening of children and insufficient awareness among mothers of their children's nutritional needs. Illiteracy (which affects 44 percent of women) and a lack of training have repercussions on health, hygiene and nutritional status. The lack of access to employment is one of the main causes of food insecurity in towns. Finally, a certain number of negative factors—including Sahelian climatic conditions, massive rural outmigration and environmental degradation—cause recurrent food crises (linked particularly to the cyclical phenomena of droughts and floods), compounding the food vulnerability of the poorest rural inhabitants.
3. The WFP CP for Senegal for the period 2002–2006 can be seen within the framework of the national poverty reduction strategy. The CP aims at reducing the poverty and food insecurity of the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, with the following objectives:
 - contribute to a reduction in malnutrition;
 - promote the education/training dimension of development;
 - boost crisis prevention and response capacity.
4. The CP thus encompasses three basic activities. The health/nutrition basic activity will aim at sustainably meeting the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups (expectant and nursing mothers and small children). The education/training basic activity will aim, in the formal sector, at the eradication of immediate hunger among students and an increase in school enrolment, attendance and completion, particularly in the case of girls; in the informal sector, it will provide literacy and other training primarily to women and young people in urban areas, in order to facilitate their access to employment or income-generating activities. In the rural areas, the crisis prevention basic activity should increase food availability through action to protect natural resources and improve inputs.
5. The CP will depend particularly on the participatory approach and empowerment of local communities, implementation of WFP's Commitments to Women, and the strengthening of partnerships. Sixty percent of the beneficiaries of food aid will be women and girls. The CP will meet the basic needs of women by offering them preferential access to resources, health and nutritional assistance suited to them and their children, and equal access to education and training.
6. The geographical targeting of WFP interventions is based on a study carried out by WFP in 1995–1996 and updated in April 2000, together with a specific study on vulnerability in urban areas carried out at the end of 2000. Nine departments in the four southern regions of



the country are considered the most vulnerable: Kaffrine (Kaolack or Sine-Saloum region³); Tambacounda and Kédougou (Tambacounda or eastern Senegal region); Vélingara, Kolda and Sédhiou (Kolda or Haute Casamance region); and Ziguinchor, Bignona and Oussouye (Ziguinchor or Basse Casamance region). Twenty towns are also targeted.

7. The direct beneficiaries of food aid are: (i) vulnerable women and their young children suffering from malnutrition in the poorest urban districts; (ii) preschool and schoolchildren in the urban and rural areas identified as particularly vulnerable; (iii) young unemployed people in urban areas, who are generally illiterate and have no training; and (iv) farming groups in high-vulnerability rural areas.
8. Since vulnerability is a changing phenomenon, on the joint initiative of the Government and the country office, surveys will be carried out during the course of the CP in order to update vulnerability status information on the basis of the indicators used by the WFP vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) Unit, with the support of the regional office. Recommendations can then be made, if necessary, on changes in certain parts of the targeted zone.

PROGRAMME OF COUNTRY ACTIVITIES

WFP Interventions in Senegal

9. Although the present Country Programme, in keeping with its mandate, is confined to development activities, it was drawn up to take into account other types of WFP interventions. Following civil unrest in Casamance, WFP, in collaboration with the Government and donors, is providing emergency assistance for a period of six months, starting in the third quarter of 2001, targeting particularly families of internally displaced persons (IDPs), who are swelling the numbers of the poor in the urban areas of the Ziguinchor region. Depending on how the situation develops, this assistance could be followed by a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), particularly to help the return of displaced people and the social rehabilitation of ex-combatants.
10. Such assistance will help to improve security in the region and neighbouring areas and also facilitate the development action planned under the present CP with regard to nutrition, education and crisis prevention. Moreover, such development action will help to prevent any new conflict by offering the inhabitants social services and ways of increasing their agricultural production.
11. Similarly, the various activities of the CP will be mutually reinforcing. The nutrition and education/training activities will improve the capacity of the target groups to cope with crises, and the development works to increase agricultural production and income will help improve the groups' food security and, indirectly, their learning capacity. Literacy training of adults, particularly women, within the framework of Basic Activity 2 is a cross-sectorial support measure to the CP, complementing the training sessions planned within the framework of each activity.

³ The first name is that of the administrative region, while the second refers to the natural region.



Country Programme Resources and Preparation Process

12. The basic level of resources proposed for this programme is 39,708 mt of food commodities, for a direct operational cost of US\$21.8 million, covering the period 2002–2006. The total number of beneficiaries is estimated at an average of 192,640 per year. If additional resources are available, they will be used within the framework of a supplementary activity to expand training in urban areas. This activity will involve 65,000 beneficiaries per year, starting in 2003, and will require 17,550 mt of food commodities, equivalent to US\$9.6 million in direct operational costs.
13. The following table summarizes the level of resources and the number of beneficiaries from 2002 to 2006.

Activity	Quantity of products (metric tons)	Division by activities (% of tonnage)	Number of beneficiaries	Percentage of beneficiary women/girls
Basic Activity 1: Health-nutrition	7 978	20.1	345 900	77
Basic Activity 2: Education	26 530	66.8	577 300	50
Basic Activity 3: Crisis prevention	5 200	13.1	40 000	50
Total for basic activities	39 708	100	963 200	59.9
Supplementary Activity 2	17 550	–	260 000	60
Total Country Programme	57 258	–	1 223 200	59.9

14. The present CP reflects the priorities of both the Government and WFP, while taking into account the country's absorptive capacity. It is in line with the Government's general focus on poverty eradication, the strategy framework document for which should be published in December 2001.
15. The CP also reflects the strategic focus of the new UNDAF, which is almost ready and to which WFP has made a considerable contribution. The new version of the CCA was published in June 2001 and is acting as a basis for the second UNDAF, which envisages coordination between United Nations bodies for the following activities: (i) poverty eradication in Kédougou department; (ii) education for all; and (iii) the "post-conflict" situation in Casamance.
16. The CP was drawn up in close consultation with all WFP's partners. A steering committee was set up with the representatives of government structures, and meetings were held with donors, United Nations partners and NGOs. This committee in turn set up three thematic working groups corresponding to the three basic activities.



17. WFP also plays an active role in the work of the three coordination groups—the environment group, the rural development and food security group and the gender parity and development group—which gather together all the representatives of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.⁴ WFP also participates actively in the *ad hoc* working group on Casamance, which is led jointly by UNDP and the European Union.

COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Basic Activity 1: Contribution to the Nutrition Enhancement Programme

📌 **Strategic Focus**

18. This activity is in line with the Government's objective of halving the number of hungry people by 2015 (declared following the 1996 World Food Summit) and corresponds to WFP's Enabling Development policy priority 1 (enable young children and expectant and nursing mothers to meet their special nutritional and nutrition-related health needs).
19. The Community Nutrition Project, which WFP has been supporting since 1997, will be replaced in 2002 by the NEP, combining all the current community nutrition programmes and projects under one umbrella. Lasting ten years, NEP will be multi-sectorial and will be extended to the poorest rural, peri-urban and urban areas so that it gradually covers the whole country. NEP's main focuses are community nutrition and the eradication of childhood diseases. Supplementary interventions are also envisaged in the areas of household food security, and water and sanitation, as well as support for community initiatives.

📌 **Problem Analysis**

20. One third of Senegal's inhabitants do not reach the food consumption level recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of a daily energy intake of 2,400 kcal per person. In rural areas, lean periods for the poorest inhabitants can sometimes last eight months, while in urban areas there is a significant decrease in the frequency and quality of meals.
21. Children are a group particularly at risk. In 2000, 19 percent of children under 5 suffered from stunting, 8.3 percent were wasted, and 18.4 percent were underweight. The infant, child and infant-child mortality rates have been rising since 1995, reaching 70, 81 and 145 per 1,000, respectively, in 2000. Malnutrition is an associated factor in over 40 percent of deaths. In the poorest urban districts, the malnutrition rate is comparable to that in rural areas, although the latter is generally higher.
22. Expectant and nursing mothers suffer from micronutrient deficiencies, which affects the nutritional status of their children. It is estimated that 42 percent of women aged 15–49, and 55 percent of expectant mothers, are anaemic. Iodine deficiency and goitre are endemic in the southern and eastern regions of the country, and vitamin-A deficiency is one of the main causes of blindness among children. Foods to supplement nursing are

⁴ Led respectively by the Netherlands, the European Union and the United Nations Development Fund for Women.



introduced late, tend not to be distributed often enough, and usually have low energy densities and nutritional values.⁵

📌 **Objectives and Outputs**

23. The overall objective is to contribute to a reduction in malnourishment among the target population by sustainably meeting the nutritional needs of young children and expectant and nursing mothers.
24. In liaison with NEP, the objectives of this activity are: (i) to promote the growth of children aged 0–36 months in community feeding centres (CFCs); (ii) to reduce micronutrient deficiencies among women and children 6–36 months; (iii) to eliminate immediate hunger and promote the physical and mental development of children 3–6 years; and (iv) to promote the local production and marketing of supplementary feeding products by the communities themselves.
25. The activity will have three components: (i) supplementary food for malnourished children 6–36 months and expectant and nursing mothers in CFCs in the poorest urban districts⁶; (ii) a food contribution to the day-care centres attached to the CFCs for children 3–6 years; and (iii) food support to women’s organizations for the production and marketing of a suitable supplementary food.
26. The results expected from the activity are: (i) an improvement in the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups; (ii) contribution and preparation of food for preschool children 3–6 years; and (iii) the production and marketing of a suitable supplementary food that is of good quality.

📌 **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

27. The enriched supplementary food will be distributed to malnourished children for six months, expectant mothers in the last three months of their pregnancy, and nursing mothers of children under 6 months. This enriched food assists the children’s nutritional recovery, helps meet the special nutritional needs of expectant and nursing mothers, and encourages mothers to participate in the health and nutrition programme.
28. In the context of day-care centres, a snack with a base of enriched flour will be prepared with the contribution of other foodstuffs supplied by the community and parents. The snack is intended to combat the children’s immediate hunger and keep them in the day-care centres while preparing them for school. It will also give mothers in poor districts more time to carry out income-generating activities.

⁵ *Rouye*, a millet gruel, is the most frequently used food. Weaned infants consume little more than 200 ml per feeding, which corresponds to 70 calories and 2 g of protein per meal. The norm of five feedings per day is rarely followed among the poorest groups, with infants generally receiving two or three feedings per day.

⁶ If severe malnutrition is detected, immediate nutritional recovery treatment will be given in a health centre.



29. Assistance in the local manufacture and marketing of supplementary flour will in particular enable the training of women's organizations in food technology, the supply of an initial stock of local raw materials to these organizations, and the implementation of awareness-building activities. The food contribution for this component represents compensation in kind (for lack of earnings or for being kept from household tasks while training) and allows an increase in the availability of food in participating households.

📌 *Implementation Strategy*

30. The Agency for the Execution of Public Interest Works (AGETIP), which has gained considerable experience within the context of the Community Nutrition Project, will supervise the management and distribution of food in the CFCs during the period 2002–2004, since health/nutrition officers and CFC staff are responsible for technical monitoring of the children and women attending the centres.
31. The supplementary food will be manufactured by a local business and sold to WFP. It will meet the needs of the CFCs and day-care centres, and the school canteens distributing snacks. Maize will be used as its base, combined with cowpea, groundnut, sugar and a multivitamin-multimineral complex.
32. The NEP's basic strategy, which was drawn up by the Government with the assistance of the World Bank, anticipates the gradual withdrawal of outside funding within the framework of a national nutrition services system based on the commitment of local communities to manage and finance those services. Free distribution of flour by WFP should thus give way to its commercial purchase from 2004 onwards, with the gradual assumption of responsibility by local communities between 2002 and 2004, and the manufacture of a local flour by women's groups as an income-generating activity. Parallel with the empowerment of local communities, WFP will encourage the broader participation of women in the management of CFCs, including day-care centres.

📌 *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

33. The primary direct beneficiaries of this activity are women and children, whose nutritional status will be sustainably improved. Under the supplementary food and day-care centre components, some 345,000 beneficiaries, attending 292 CFCs, will take part in the activity, including some 138,000 children aged 6–36 months and 192,000 expectant and nursing mothers for a period of three years (2002–2004), and some 15,000 children aged 3–6 years attending day-care centres over the five years of the CP.
34. Technical training for the manufacture of a supplementary flour, together with functional literacy and management training, will be provided for structured, motivated women's organizations possessed of technical capacity. About 900 women will be trained in all.

📌 *Support and Coordination*

35. Apart from the food technology training and the initial food stock to be processed into flour, WFP will provide the trained women's organizations with small-scale processing equipment and will cover part of the running costs of the partner NGOs that will supervise their use, according to rules yet to be defined.
36. The NEP is co-funded by the World Bank, the German Credit Institute for Reconstruction (KfW), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health



Organization (WHO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and WFP. The integrated approach of this programme, often used as a model, will enable a sustainable reduction in malnourishment through a change in eating habits; a reduction in the incidence of water-linked disease, thanks to better access to drinking water; and the establishment of a local capacity for nutrition services managed by the local community. Technical and management training will be organized jointly with specialized partners, particularly the Environment and Development in the Third World—Research-Action-Training groups (ENDA–GRAF), the Research and Technological Exchange Group (GRET), the Food Technology Institute (ITA), the Rural Micro-Enterprise Promotion Project and other national NGOs.

📌 **Monitoring Mechanisms**

37. Monitoring will be carried out jointly by WFP, AGETIP (with regard to the supplementary food component in the CFCs) and partner NGOs (with regard to technical training). These executing bodies will submit regular reports to WFP, including gender-disaggregated data based on selected indicators (see the logical framework in Annex II).
38. A thematic working group, made up of representatives of the Ministry of Health and Prevention, the Ministry for the Family and Young Children, AGETIP, United Nations partner organizations and NGOs, will meet regularly to examine the activity's progress.
39. A special study will have to be carried out by the Government to pave the way for WFP's withdrawal and local communities' gradual assumption of responsibility for flour production and management of the CFCs.

📌 **Estimated Costs**

40. This activity will require 14 mt of cereals, 5 mt of vegetable oil, 5 mt of pulses, 7,868 mt of enriched flour and 86 mt of sugar, making a total of 7,978 mt of food commodities, for a direct operational cost of US\$4.7 million. The Government's contribution is estimated at US\$2.7 million.

Basic Activity 2: Support to the Education and Training Sector

📌 **Strategic Focus**

41. This activity falls within the framework of the Government's Ten-Year Education and Training Programme, which aims specifically at ensuring that every child attend school and eradicating illiteracy by the year 2010. It corresponds to WFP's Enabling Development policy priority 2 (enable poor households to invest in human capital through education and training).
42. The activity has two components: (i) support to canteens in primary schools; and (ii) a food contribution in support of functional literacy and professional training sessions, especially in favour of women.

📌 **Problem Analysis**

43. The target zones for school canteens and professional and literacy training are those both in urban and in rural areas with the greatest food insecurity, marked by very poor access to food or an incapacity to find alternative means of subsistence. Living conditions in these



areas are very difficult, with those most affected being school-age children, jobless youth in towns, and the vulnerable groups assisted by WFP in the CFCs.

44. In rural areas, this situation leads to low school enrolment, irregular school attendance and a large primary school drop-out rate. Parents are unable to meet the costs of schooling; children, especially girls, are urged to perform with household and agricultural tasks; journeys to school are long; and few children come to school with snacks prepared at home. For the school year 1999/2000, the level of enrolment in primary schools was 68.3 percent, against an average of 75 percent for sub-Saharan Africa. Although girls' enrolment has increased faster than that of boys during the past five years, girls still lag behind boys, with respective enrolment rates of 46 and 54 percent. Also, girls repeat a class or drop out of school entirely more often than boys. The enrolment gap is the same between rural and urban areas (46 and 54 percent), with considerable differences between regions.
45. Outmigration is a particularly worrisome phenomenon. The migrants have no qualifications, are often more or less illiterate, and have very little chance of learning a trade. The possibility of integrating this influx into the periurban socio-economic fabric falls noticeably every year. Two thirds of the country's inhabitants between the ages of 15 and 50—75 percent of whom are women—are illiterate. Forty percent of those between 20 and 35 living in towns have no work and are excluded from any form of community support or social services.

📌 **Objectives and Outputs**

46. This activity is intended to facilitate the acquisition of knowledge and help eradicate illiteracy among food-insecure groups, particularly young girls and women.
47. So far as formal education is concerned, the activity will aim mainly at ensuring that students receive regular food and at increasing the level of school enrolment, attendance and continuation, particularly among girls in food-insecure zones. The activity's anticipated results are: (i) elimination of immediate hunger for an average school population of 101,860 for five school years; (ii) an increase in enrolment, reaching a rate of 4.1 percent per year, particularly among girls; and (iii) a reduction in absenteeism and drop-out rates, again among girls.
48. So far as non-formal education is concerned, the activities are the literacy and professional training of 58,000 adults, mainly women and young people, in the poorest districts of 20 towns.⁷ The aim is to provide them with proper qualifications that will lead to a job or an income-generating activity.

📌 **Role and Modalities of Food Aid**

49. In the schools, WFP aid will eliminate immediate hunger. As an income transfer, it will also encourage parents to enrol their children, particularly girls, in school and keep them there. In the targeted schools, the individual WFP ration will be served in the form of a mid-morning snack and a hot meal at midday. In the case of hostels (girls' boarding schools), WFP will be responsible for lunch and dinner. The meals will be varied thanks to contributions from the students' parents (fresh vegetables, meat or fish, sauces).

⁷ Including about 8,000 women who are also beneficiaries of Basic Activity 1, as nursing mothers.



50. So far as literacy and professional training are concerned, WFP food aid aims at encouraging the target groups to take regular part in training sessions by offering them compensation for the loss of income or for their being kept away from household chores during the training period. This will also increase the food security of the beneficiaries and their families.
51. An appraisal and technical review mission is planned before the start of this activity in order to define some of the methods to be used in food aid. In particular it will determine whether it will be helpful to distribute dry rations as an additional incentive to girls' school enrolment and what improvements to make to food aid management committees, particularly regarding the participation of women, in liaison with the partners available in the field. The evaluation mission will also see which type of training is suited to market opportunities.

📌 *Implementation Strategy*

52. The thematic working group concerned with education, professional training and literacy will in particular include representatives of the Government,⁸ United Nations partner institutions, Caritas and WFP. Regional and departmental committees with similar structures will be responsible for implementing the activity.
53. At the local level, management committees chaired by school headmasters and hostel managers will make sure that the agreed management methods are strictly followed and that periodic reports are submitted. The parents of pupils and the members of management committees, particularly women, will be closely involved in activity implementation and the management of foodstuffs at the local level. They will be made aware of the importance of education and asked to participate in the possible construction of kitchens, the provision of storage warehouses, and the handling of the stored products.
54. The implementation strategy for the professional and literacy training of adults, which will start in 2003, will be defined by the appraisal and technical review mission. Partners particularly active in this sphere, such as ENDA and Caritas, have already been contacted. The relative departments of the ministries concerned, particularly that of Professional Training and Literacy, will be involved.

📌 *Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits*

55. The school canteens component targets pupils at public primary schools, private schools following the official syllabus, and hostels. The total number of beneficiaries in the first two categories is estimated at 92,000 in 2002, about half of them girls. This number will increase by up to 4.1 percent per year for both sexes, reaching about 108,000 in 2006. The hostels will have a constant number of 2,000 girls per year. Thanks to the meals, these students will be able to complete the whole primary school cycle.
56. The professional and literacy training component will involve about 58,000 beneficiaries who will be offered qualifications that will give them access to a job or enable them to carry out an income-generating activity.

⁸ The Ministry of Education; the Ministry of Technical Instruction, Professional Training, Literacy and National Languages; the Ministry of the Family and Young Children; and the Ministry of Youth, the Environment and Public Hygiene.



✦ **Support and Coordination**

57. Funds will be allocated for the purchase of kitchen utensils and dishes for the canteens. Jointly with the Government, WFP will organize training sessions on food product management, the running of canteens and the preparation of meals. The implementing partners will organize awareness-building activities showing the importance of schooling for girls and, for parents, activities on the relation between nutrition and food preparation and variety.
58. As a complement to the present activity, the Ten-Year Education and Training Programme will also aim at reducing regional and gender differences, through widescale campaigns in support of school enrolment and through a school construction and renovation programme. The main outside donors in this sector are the World Bank, the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the French Development Agency (AFD), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and KfW.
59. General coordination of the education component will be carried out by the thematic group, which will supervise particularly the preparation of progress reports, the organization of field monitoring visits, and the preparation of the mid-term review and annual plans of action. The composition of the coordination structure for professional and literacy training will be decided within the framework of the appraisal and technical view mission.
60. Collaboration with UNICEF is anticipated in order to organize deworming and provide an iron supplement for children from 0–12 years (in schools, but also in the CFCs and the day-care centres of Basic Activity 1), as well as to build school infrastructures (water supply and latrines). Caritas will continue its partnership with WFP with regard to school canteens. New partnerships are anticipated with NGOs specializing in adult education, as well as coordination with donors or United Nations institutions present in the sector, such as AFD, GTZ or UNDP.

Monitoring Arrangements

61. Monitoring of the activity will be carried out jointly by the Government and WFP in liaison with the other implementing partners, such as Caritas and ENDA. Data in the reports will be gender-disaggregated, using the indicators listed in the logical framework in Annex II. A baseline study will be carried out at the start of the activity. Another study will be carried out at mid-term to see the results attained in the areas of school enrolment and attendance by girls and the participation of mothers in management committees, parallel to any studies that may be carried out by the Government.

✦ **Estimated Costs**

62. This activity requires 16,906 mt of cereals, 2,162 mt of vegetable oil, 3,355 mt of pulses, 2,247 mt of enriched flour, 900 mt of sugar and 960 mt of salt, making a total of 26,530 mt of food commodities, equivalent to a direct operational cost of US\$14 million. The Government's contribution is estimated at US\$2.5 million.



Basic Activity 3: Assistance to Crisis Prevention

📌 *Strategic Focus*

63. This activity falls within the framework of the National Food Security Strategy drawn up in 1999. It corresponds to WFP's Enabling Development policy priority 4 (mitigate the effects of natural disasters in areas vulnerable to recurring crises of this kind).
64. It has two components: (i) support to community efforts to create sustainable assets and protect natural resources; and (ii) food support to functional literacy and professional training sessions in the management and maintenance of the infrastructures and other works created.

📌 *Problem Analysis*

65. Despite its great potential, agricultural development in Senegal faces numerous constraints, including the harsh climatic conditions of the Sahel (especially the cycles of drought and flood), the degradation of natural resources⁹ and the absence of incentives to producers. This situation leads to impoverishment of the rural world, the outmigration of able-bodied men to overpopulated towns, a fall in per-hectare yields and a lack of maintenance of infrastructures, all combining to bring about a falling cereal balance.
66. Food availability in rural households is generally insufficient for a large part of the year. Lean periods may last eight months for the poorest members of the population, and substitute foods are rare (gathered produce, roots and tubers). Repeated droughts contribute to a fall in family cereal stocks and a degradation in the socio-economic conditions of those living in vulnerable areas, with a reduction in the daily food consumption level, especially in lean periods. Under these conditions, the most vulnerable inhabitants are incapable of coping with the effects of natural disasters, so that emergency responses are repeatedly needed.

📌 *Objectives and Outputs*

67. The overall **objective** of this activity is to bring about a sustainable increase in food availability in rural households so that those households have an increased capacity to cope with the effects of natural disasters.¹⁰
68. Community work will therefore be undertaken in order to protect existing natural resources and create sustainable assets in the agriculture sector, while training sessions will be organized on the basis of the assets to be created under the first component.
69. This activity has the aim of bringing about sustainable growth in food and agricultural production and in income through: (i) the development of agriculture (lowland irrigation schemes, small dams, deepening of ponds, anti-salt banks, etc.) and multipurpose gardening (market gardening and fruit tree cultivation, boring of wells); (ii) the development and protection of natural resources—the boring of wells, dune fixation, and

⁹ The shrinking forest cover and the salinization of soils are two worrisome phenomena. With regard to the latter, 400,000 ha of salinized land have been recorded in the Casamance River basin and 143,000 ha in the Gambia River basin. The Kolda region regularly suffers bushfires for lack of firebreaks (during the 1997–1998 period, 169 fires and the total destruction of 187,960 ha were recorded in this region, while a mere 24 ha of firebreaks were set up).

¹⁰ In the case of a major crisis, this activity can also be used for a first rapid response while waiting for a WFP emergency operation to be approved and set up.



planting (hedges, windbreaks, wooded plots, etc.); and (iii) the boosting of agricultural technical capacities and resource management capacities.

✧ Role and Modalities of Food Aid

70. The food aid will constitute: (i) assistance to families in the most vulnerable zones in lean periods; (ii) encouragement to carry out work on community schemes and take part in training sessions; and (iii) an income transfer. It will compensate for the opportunity cost—the temporary absence from household or agricultural work, especially in the case of women. The food aid will be distributed mainly during the dry season (November to May), during which farm work is carried out. It will enable some of the food needs during the critical lean period (May to September) to be met and prevent villagers from consuming their seed.

✧ Implementation Strategy

71. The Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council will be responsible for coordinating this activity. It will sign letters of agreement with the National Directorates for Water and Forestry and for Agriculture, which will be in charge of implementing actions falling under their respective spheres and which have functional units (sector heads) in permanent contact with the rural beneficiary population.
72. The participatory approach will be used in implementing this activity. During the preparatory phase for each growing season, the Water and Forestry Directorate and Agriculture Directorate sector heads will use the Accelerated Method for Participatory Research (MARF) to make a strict selection of beneficiaries and interventions requiring food aid; this method will also enable them to involve women to a greater extent. The most relevant priority initiatives approved by WFP will be collected together in a departmental crisis prevention programme. Support will also be given to communities to help them identify and formulate their needs. A commitment contract will be signed for each selected initiative between the various parties concerned.
73. Food distribution will be supervised by local committees made up of representatives of technical departments, local authorities and beneficiary groups, with the real participation of women.
74. An elaboration mission is foreseen before activity start-up. Notably, the mission will be tasked both with verifying the relevance of the approval process for basic micro-projects, institutional anchorage of the activity at the national and local level, and the implications for women in the interventions undertaken, and with confirming the role of food aid and beneficiary perceptions of the actions undertaken.

✧ Beneficiaries and Intended Benefits

75. There will be about 37,500 beneficiaries for the community interest works component throughout the whole programme. They will be members of selected farmers' organizations in the zones targeted for the CP, together with their families. The food aid will enable them not only to cope with the lean period in the short term, but also, in the longer term, to protect the natural heritage and construct sustainable community infrastructures that will allow an increase in food and agricultural production as well as income. Women will be responsible to a large extent for management of the food aid, part



of which will be prepared by the women and eaten on site. They will be the primary targeted beneficiaries and also often the main secondary beneficiaries.¹¹

76. Starting in 2003, about 2,500 people, two thirds of them women, will benefit from training sessions intended to increase their crisis response capacity.

✧ *Support and Coordination*

77. Apart from expenses connected with monitoring, partnership agreements with NGOs and various types of training, a certain number of hand tools will be supplied to facilitate the execution of community works.
78. Various NGOs will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the training of rural groups component, including the Federation of Women's Associations of Senegal, which is active particularly in the financial advancement of women. AFRICARE, which is active in such spheres as agriculture, water and sanitation, and animal husbandry, can organize such support measures as the supply of agricultural hand tools and implements to the assisted groups.
79. This activity corresponds to one of the three strategic thrusts of the UNDAF, that is, rural development in Kédougou department. Synergies will be actively sought with the interventions of other United Nations institutions, such as that of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), as well as those of the donors present in the country (particularly GTZ and the Dutch National Advisory Council on Development Cooperation). The present collaboration between FAO and WFP with regard to implementation of the Special Food Security Programme will be continued.
80. The Food Security Observatory will supply information on the changing situation as regards food security at the national level, especially in the most vulnerable zones defined by the Food Security Commissariat (FSC).

✧ *Monitoring Mechanisms*

81. The decentralized technical services of the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment will be responsible for monitoring the community works component, while the implementing partners will be responsible for monitoring the training component. So far as possible, data will be gender-disaggregated following the indicators selected, such as the number and type of facilities and installations created and managed by local communities, the increase in food and agricultural production, and the reduction in time spent fetching water or collecting fuelwood (see the logical framework in Annex II).

✧ *Estimated Costs*

82. This activity will require 3,250 mt of cereals, 1,300 mt of pulses and 650 mt of vegetable oil, making a total of 5,200 mt of food commodities, for a direct operational cost estimated at US\$3.1 million. The Government's contribution is estimated at US\$1.4 million.

Support Activities

83. In terms of the CP as a whole, training will be given to implementing partners, especially on food product management and how best to involve women as both

¹¹ Women are the main beneficiaries of the works. For example, they no longer have to walk a long way for fuelwood or water once reforestation has been carried out or a well has been dug near the village.



participants and beneficiaries of interventions. The existing committee that monitors the advancement of women in WFP interventions in Senegal, which includes all WFP's partners, will continue to monitor the success of WFP's Commitments to Women. As stated above, the vulnerability map will be regularly updated.

84. WFP will strive to play an active role with the Government and donors in order to encourage concerted food crisis prevention and management actions in Senegal.

Key Issues and Risks

85. The success of the Country Programme depends in large part on the amount of resources available. If resources fell short, priority would be given to support to CFCs (2002–2004), public schools canteens and food technology training for women's organizations (in order to ensure that the benefits were permanent). The effectiveness of WFP interventions will also depend to a large extent on the anticipated supplementary funding, for example, for implementation of the NEP and for improvements in the quality and quantity of primary teaching. Efficient management and coordination of programme activities by the counterpart bodies and the various implementing partners, especially in their work with the beneficiaries, are also of major importance.
86. The difficulties that the beneficiaries may encounter in assuming responsibility for all the running costs of the CFCs could constitute a major threat to the success of the NEP and must be closely examined when the NEP is implemented.
87. A major natural disaster or civil unrest could compromise the CP's expected results.
88. It is strongly recommended that the basic cereal be rice, which is the staple most widely consumed in Senegal. Moreover, the possible local purchase of rice would provide encouragement to small-scale producers and give a boost to rice production, particularly in the Senegal River valley. Another cereal would not have the same impact and could cause problems with regard to dietary habits, conservation (maize meal) or grinding (millet).

COUNTRY PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT PROCESS

Prior Appraisal of Activities

89. Before the start of the CP, technical study missions will be carried out with regard to Activities 2 and 3, in order to analyse the methods, operational tools and institutional framework to be used, and to draw up activity summaries. The Government's technical services will be closely involved in the process, which will also take advantage of the skills of specialized United Nations institutions, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and FAO. Activity 1 was already the subject of an identification mission in June 2000, and Activity 2 of a mid-term technical review mission in January 2000.
90. Once the present Country Programme has been approved by the Executive Board and the activity summaries have been submitted to the local and regional Project Review Committees in line with WFP procedures, an information workshop will be organized for the thematic groups (including all the partners) on operational modalities and the implementation timetable.



Country Programme Implementation

91. In view of the importance WFP attaches to results-based management, field staff in intervention regions will be expanded and their technical capacities improved. About ten international and local staff members from the programme and logistics sections will be trained in food aid management, project monitoring and evaluation, report writing and the use of vulnerability analysis instruments. Special training is also planned for implementing partners.
92. The Ministry of the Economy and Finance is responsible for managing all development programmes. Its representative will chair the annual CP steering committee, which will monitor the progress of the CP and approve the annual plans of action presented by the thematic groups. The latter will be made up of representatives of the technical ministries, implementing partners and WFP, and will meet regularly in order to examine plans for future activities and monitor current activities against their stated objectives.
93. With regard to logistics, before activities begin, the regional logistics section will carry out a mission to update the logistical frameworks for landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) costs. In view of the country's financial difficulties, it is recommended that WFP assume complete responsibility for these costs.
94. A number of measures for boosting logistical capacity are anticipated: the use of private carriers, the storing of foodstuffs in a limited number of locations, evaluation of the equipment and training needs of the FSC, the introduction of the new WFP food product monitoring system, and improved distribution monitoring mechanisms. WFP will carry out regular stock inventory missions to FSC warehouses. A Memorandum of Understanding between the two organizations will define the precise nature and type of collaboration. The participatory approach will also be applied to the reception and management of foodstuffs.
95. WFP will continue, so far as possible and depending on market conditions, to purchase food locally, including materials for the enriched flour used for Basic Activities 1 and 2.

Sustainable Development

96. A number of choices have been made in the framework of the CP to ensure that its benefits are permanent. With regard to the supplementary food supplied to CFCs, WFP has made a commitment to the Government and the World Bank to pave the way for withdrawal and to transfer the required technology and skills for this component to the communities themselves. With regard to school canteens, which will support major government efforts, a whole generation of children will be taught to read and write and will be provided with tools that will enable them to become economically active adults. Moreover, the girls and women trained by the CP will then want to ensure that their daughters receive an education. Finally, emphasis is placed on the participatory approach in crisis prevention, with the aim of sustainably developing the beneficiaries' capacity to manage and maintain their natural resources and their agricultural infrastructures.

Country Programme Monitoring and Evaluation

97. In order to boost the monitoring system, WFP must be in close contact with the beneficiaries and implementing partners of the various activities, which means that an ongoing presence is needed on the ground. The Programme therefore intends to open an auxiliary office in Ziguinchor and a branch in Tambacounda, two strategic points in the WFP intervention zone, both for the present CP and also for relief operations being carried out in Casamance.



98. WFP will increase its staff by recruiting generalist field officers, who will be given specific training and then be put in charge of ongoing monitoring of the interventions, in collaboration with the decentralized authorities, the technical services and representatives of the partner NGOs. These officers will submit regular reports to the WFP regional bureau in Dakar for information or action. Their tasks will include drawing up reports on the level and quality of collaboration with partners and on partners' capacity to manage food aid following a pre-established timetable, evaluating the relevance of the aid in terms of needs and the level of beneficiary participation, particularly on the part of women; and verifying that distribution plans are respected.
99. Mandatory reports on distribution and results obtained on the basis of indicators selected at the outset will be drawn up by the various implementing partners. Consolidated annual reports on programme activities will be drawn up by the authorities in charge of the national programmes on which the various activities depend.¹² The FSC will be responsible for periodic reports on the management and monitoring of stocks.
100. In collaboration with the Executive Secretariat of the FSC, which is responsible for monitoring food risk zones as well as markets, WFP will keep regular watch on any changes in the country's vulnerability. On the basis of information gathered from the monitoring of rainfall and cropping seasons (especially by FAO) and that gathered directly on the ground, WFP will draw up a contingency plan to be implemented in the case of serious crisis.

Supplementary Activity

101. If additional resources can be found, WFP will extend its training intervention in urban areas to support the Government's objectives of reducing the illiteracy rate by 5 percent per year and boosting capacities to combat poverty and urban unemployment. The extension of professional and literacy training will enable 65,000 beneficiaries to be assisted per year, starting in 2003, making a total of 260,000 unemployed young people in 20 towns, with emphasis placed on women. This assistance will be given in the framework of food-for-training action through NGO implementing partners. The modalities will be defined by the technical review mission for Activity 2.
102. Food needs are estimated at 11,700 mt of cereals, 3,900 mt of pulses and 1,950 mt of vegetable oil, making a total of 17,550 mt of food commodities, corresponding to a direct operational cost of about US\$9.6 million. The Government's contribution is estimated at US\$2 million.
103. Implementation of supplementary activities depends on the availability of targeted bilateral or multilateral additional funding. All WFP's resources come from voluntary contributions.

¹² The National Commission for the Eradication of Malnutrition for the activity connected with the NEP, the National Coordination and Monitoring Committee of the Ten-Year Education and Training Programme for the education/training activity, and the National Food Security Commission for the crisis prevention activity.



Country Programme Evaluation

104. A mid-term evaluation will be organized in May 2004.¹³ This will enable examination of progress as measured against objectives, and also of factors that had a positive or negative effect on results. Additional qualitative studies will be carried out depending on needs defined during the course of the CP, especially concerning the impact of food aid on and the role of food aid for women, and the women's perception of such aid.
105. A more detailed overall evaluation of the present Country Programme will be made in May 2006, with the aim of defining future strategic thrusts on the basis of lessons learned.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

106. For the proposed Senegal Country Programme covering the period 2002–2006, the Executive Director requests that the Executive Board approve, subject to the availability of resources, an estimated sum of US\$21.8 million, representing total direct operational costs. The Board is also asked to approve an additional sum of US\$9.6 million for the supplementary activity.

¹³ This period is the most appropriate for the three activities: it comes a few months before the end of the period of withdrawal of the supplementary food from CFCs for Activity 1, before the end of the 2003–2004 schoolyear for Activity 2 and in the middle of the lean period for Activity 3.



ANNEX I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE CSO FOR SENEGAL (WFP/EB.1/2001/7/2)

Senegal is a Sahelian low-income, food-deficit country (LIFDC). It is not among the least developed countries (LDCs), but is classified in UNDP's 2000 Human Development Report as a weak human development country, ranking 155th out of 174 nations. Per capita income was estimated at US\$520 in 1998 and, according to the World Bank's 1997/98 Development Report, the population then was some nine million and was growing at an average of 2.7 percent a year. Between 1990 and 1999, urban centres grew at the rate of some 4 percent, while 50 percent of the country's population lived in towns.

Between 1995 and 1997, following the implementation of some major structural reforms, GDP grew at an average of 5 percent. As concerns food security, cereal production could not keep pace with growing demand and showed a deficit. The gross annual supply of cereals per capita over the past five years was some 105 kg compared with a demand that official figures put at 185 kg. The country therefore had to import more than 40 percent of its cereals every year. According to a World Bank survey, poverty in Senegal affected some 30 percent of households and 75 percent of illiterate women, who constituted two thirds of the country's poor. Access to basic social services such as health, education and employment was very limited.

Intended to support the Government's fight against poverty, the future Country Programme (2002–2006) will concentrate mainly on the social sectors of health/nutrition and education/training. It will target marginalized rural areas characterized by high food insecurity and certain districts of the country's major cities where poverty and unemployment make access to food extremely difficult. Future activities will address priorities 1, 2 and 4 of the Enabling Development policy.

The future Country Programme's two social components will feature development activities, i.e. community nutrition centres and educational activities. A food reserve aimed at disaster prevention and mitigation will be created.

The present Country Strategy Outline sets out the guidelines for the preparation of the 2002–2006 Country Programme for Senegal. In April 2000 an evaluation of WFP's first Country Programme for Senegal (1999–2001) was carried out, and its strategic and operational recommendations have been incorporated in the present document, which was prepared in close collaboration with the Government and WFP's development partners. It conforms to the Government's general policy orientations and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Senegal (2002–2006).



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION HELD DURING THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ON THE CSO FOR SENEGAL

The Board expressed support for the CSO and asked the Secretariat to proceed with the preparation of the Country Programme. Representatives commended the targeting proposed and the focus on nutritional issues and noted that the country situation offered the scope for a more balanced approach between the social sector and physical asset creation activities. The Secretariat explained that the future programme would concentrate on fewer activities and that the priority given to the social sector was in line with government strategy.

Several representatives stressed the need for a focus on the urban sector in the forthcoming CP. They asked that the Board rethink the proposed discontinuation of the current urban sanitation activity and questioned how the Programme would address urban unemployment, which particularly affected youth.

The observer from Senegal informed the Board that his Government had officially requested that the country be reclassified as a least-developed country. He expressed concern over the phasing out of the urban sanitation activity and underlined the priority the Government gave to the problems of urban poverty and youth unemployment. The Secretariat informed the Board that the decision to shift from the sanitation activity to a training component that will target young urban immigrants was based on recommendations from the CP evaluation and a country office survey. The Secretariat explained that a feasibility study would be carried out to identify specific training needs for the development of income-generating activities and asset creation.

Some representatives requested that future activities demonstrate food aid impact and recommended that monitoring and evaluation systems be strengthened before the next Country Programme was formulated. The availability of relevant and gender-disaggregated data on school feeding was also underlined.

One representative noted with appreciation the planned intervention in the Casamance region and emphasized the key role the Programme could play in the peace and rehabilitation process there. The Secretariat informed the Board that in addition to the Country Programme activity, a request for PRRO assistance had already been prepared and would be sent to Headquarters for consideration.



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY		
Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
National-level objective:		
Reduce poverty in all regions of the country, especially by increasing food availability and consequently incomes, improving the short-term nutritional status of vulnerable groups, and setting up suitable measures to protect the population from both natural and other disasters	Poverty halved between present and 2015	Assumptions: There is sustained economic growth, assuming a fair distribution of income, with increased State investment in health, education and food security
Country Programme objective:		
Reduce poverty and food insecurity among the most vulnerable groups—especially women and girls—in particularly vulnerable regions by supporting the Government's interventions in its programmes to combat malnutrition, improve the education and training sector, and increase food security	Contribution made to halving malnutrition between present and 2015, eradicating illiteracy, attaining schooling for all by 2010 and pre-schooling for all by 2015, as well as boosting the crisis response capacity	There is a sufficient level of resources (WFP, partners, Government, beneficiaries) Risk: A natural disaster occurs or civil unrest breaks out, leading to an extended break in activities
Specific Country Programme Goals:		
Reduce malnutrition by meeting the nutritional needs of young children and expectant and nursing mothers	Percentage of emaciation at the beginning and end of the supplementary food (children 6-36 months) Percentage of women beneficiaries' children with normal birth weights Prevalence of children of 6-36 months enjoying an adequate supplement according to age group	Assumptions: All NEP components are implemented



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
Ensure access of children to primary education and eradication of illiteracy through supplementary food in support of education and training	Gross enrolment ratio rose from 68.3 percent in 2000 to 94.4 percent in 2006–2007 Beginner's course (1 st year of primary schooling) in 2005 held for all children aged 7–8 years Illiteracy rate reduced by 5 percent per year	There is a rise in investment in primary schooling. There is effective partnership between the ministry, local communities and other education providers. There is awareness-building among adults as to the benefits of training and literacy. Micro-credit facilities and urban employment are available Implementing partners are able to use a truly participatory approach in grass roots development. Supplementary funding is available
Increase capacity of beneficiaries to cope with the negative effects of natural disasters	Food production increased Natural resources conserved and rationally managed	
Specific results of each activity:	Indicators for activities*:	
Activity 1:		
1.1 Growth of children of 0–36 months in the CFCs improved	Nutritional recovery rate after six months by age group at the start Percentage of children relapsing Coverage rate	All the components of the NEP are implemented There is a growing assumption of responsibility by communities for management of the CFCs and a steady increase in the contribution of beneficiaries to the purchase of a supplementary flour
1.2 Micronutrient deficiencies in women and children of 6–36 months reduced	Prevalence of vitamin-A deficiency among children of 6–59 months and women after childbirth Prevalence of iron deficiency among expectant mothers and children of 6–59 months	Risk: There is a total withdrawal of the State from the CFCs and an inability of vulnerable groups to take over all the running costs



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
1.3 In urban areas, immediate hunger reduced, and the children of 3–6 years given pre-schooling	Coverage rate Drop-out rate Rate of increase in pre-schooling	
1.4 Mothers freed up to carry on income-generating activities	Percentage of women engaged in an income-generating activity	
1.5 Supplementary foods produced locally and marketed	Number of organizations operational six months after training out of total number of organizations trained	
Activity 2:		
2.1 Immediate hunger eliminated among pupils	Disappearance of sleepiness and tiredness among pupils attending the canteens Regular provision of meals in schools	Assumptions: Supplementary funding for the education sector is available in terms of both quality and quantity
2.2 Contribution made to increased school enrolment of children, especially girls	Annual rate of increase in enrolments in terms of the Enrolment Campaign	There is sufficient awareness-building among pupils' parents and adults as to the benefits of training
2.3 Absenteeism and drop-out rates reduced, especially among girls	Annual attendance rate Annual drop-out rate in terms of the Enrolment Campaign and the first-year intermediate course (fifth year of junior school)	
2.4 Vulnerable groups helped to gain access to employment or income-generating activities through literacy and professional training	Number of trained people with access to employment or an income-generating activity (gender-disaggregated data)	Opportunities exist for trained young people and women



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 3:		
3.1 Crisis response capacity of households and vulnerable rural communities increased by enabling them to invest in sustainable community assets to increase production and protect basic natural resources	<p>Number and nature of infrastructures created</p> <p>Created assets that are managed and maintained by the beneficiary communities</p> <p>Number of people made aware of and trained in management and maintenance of the various assets (gender-disaggregated data)</p> <p>Increase in food and agricultural production</p>	<p>There is supervision and adequate monitoring by traditional State structures or NGOs</p> <p>Supplementary funding exists</p> <p>Risks: A major natural disaster (drought, flood, locusts) occurs, curtailing the productivity of the assets created and discouraging producers (outmigration, lack of maintenance)</p> <p>Community land is not available</p>
Outputs of each activity:	Indicators for each activity*:	
<p>Activity 1:</p> <p>1.1 138,000 children 0–6 months and 192,000 expectant and nursing mothers in the CFCs received a weekly dry ration of enriched supplementary food for six months during the period 2002–2004</p>	<p>Number of beneficiaries (by sex, age group)</p> <p>Number of dry rations distributed weekly</p> <p>Amount of flour distributed</p> <p>Amount of losses and reasons at CFC level</p> <p>Distribution ratio (direct beneficiaries/eligible beneficiaries)</p> <p>Percentage of children who have received supplementary food out of the number of children assisted</p> <p>Percentage of former direct beneficiaries out of the total number of direct beneficiaries, by category</p> <p>Number of women who have received supplementary food, by category</p> <p>Percentage of women who have received supplementary food out of the total number of women assisted</p> <p>Number of barrels of flour distributed</p>	<p>Assumptions: All components of the NEP are implemented</p> <p>There is heavy social mobilization in order to reach the target population</p> <p>Information, education and communication sessions accompany the supply of supplementary food in CFCs</p> <p>There is strong motivation among CFC workers and mothers</p> <p>Risks: There is considerable sharing of food within the family, despite awareness campaigns</p>



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
		The State withdraws totally from the CFCs and vulnerable groups are unable to take overall the running costs
1.2 15,000 children of 3–6 years in day-care centres attached to the CFCs eat a snack five days out of seven	Number of children attending day-care centres (gender-disaggregated data) Number of snacks prepared Number of days of feeding	Assumptions: The community and parents provide other foodstuffs, allowing the preparation of snacks for day-care centres-
1.3 900 women are trained in food technology in order to produce a supplementary food	Number of women's organizations trained Number of participants in each training session Number of rations distributed per year	There is commitment of the Government in support of micro-entrepreneurs and the creation of a seal of approval to protect producers and consumers Awareness campaigns are carried out by UNICEF and other partners in order to complement WFP's provision of supplementary foods
1.4 The trained women's organizations received an initial stock of local raw materials	Number of organizations that have received an initial stock Initial volume made available to each organization	
1.5 Access of trained organizations to multivitamin and multimineral complexes is facilitated	Number of organizations with access to multivitamin and multimineral complexes	
1.6 National quality standards and a seal of approval are drawn up	Existence of a seal of approval for supplementary foods with the appropriate qualities, according to a standard recognized by the Senegalese Standards Institute	
1.7 Increase in awareness regarding the use of suitable supplementary foods	Number of awareness-building activities	



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
Activity 2:		
2.1 Distribution each year of 180 snacks and lunches to an average of 99,860 primary school pupils, and 270 lunches and dinners to 2,000 beneficiaries in hostels	Number of pupils in primary schools and hostels assisted Number and types of meals distributed to beneficiaries Number of days of feeding Average monthly rate of feeding	There is increased funding and adequate coordination in primary education There is sufficient awareness-building among pupils' parents, and they participate closely in managing the food
2.2 Implementation on time of 15 quarterly food distribution plans	Number of quarterly distribution plans drawn up and properly carried out Quantities of food distributed each quarter	
2.3 Monthly distribution of dry rations to adults, in support of training/literacy sessions	Number of dry rations distributed to women Contribution of management committees Percentage of female members of management committees	
2.4 Access to employment or income-generating activities and movement of adults and pupils to a higher level of education	Number of people with access to employment or income-generating activities or a higher educational level	There is sufficient awareness-building among adults as to the benefits of training There are micro-funding and openings
Activity 3:		
3.1 37,000 beneficiaries received food aid during the CP within the framework of community work to create sustainable assets	Number of beneficiaries who received food aid, and quantities of food distributed	Risks: A major natural disaster occurs
3.2 2,400 beneficiaries received food within the framework of food-for-training/awareness-building actions, starting in 2003	Number of beneficiaries who received food aid, and quantities of food distributed	There are insufficient WFP resources



COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SENEGAL (2002–2006)—LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	Assumptions/Risks
3.3 Local agricultural and environmental infrastructures were established to mitigate the effects of crises	75 percent of these infrastructures are completed during the course of the programme, thanks to local development contracts signed with farmers' organizations	Assumptions: Adequate supervision and monitoring by State structures or NGOs take place Supplementary funding is available
3.4 Members of beneficiary farmers' organizations trained in crisis prevention, environmental protection and maintenance of the rural infrastructures created	At least one training/awareness-building session is held in each department and at least 50 percent of participants are women	Adequate supervision and monitoring take place
3.5 Farmers' representatives undertake to maintain and manage the rural infrastructures created	75 percent of completed infrastructures are maintained and managed by the beneficiary community, according to a signed contract	Adequate supervision and monitoring take place Risk: Community fails to respect the maintenance clause



* to be specified as each activity is formulated

ANNEX III

BUDGET PLAN FOR SENEGAL COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2006)
Basic Activities

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Total
Food commodities (mt)	7 978	26 530	5 200	39 708
Food commodities (value)	3 887 789	8 054 181	1 671 150	13 613 130
External transport	9 064	3 647 896	814 923	4 471 883
LTSH (total)	558 460	1 857 100	364 000	2 779 560
LTSH (cost per mt)	70	70	70	70
ODOC	229 500	502 500	249 000	981 000
Total direct operational costs	4 684 823	14 061 677	3 099 073	21 845 573
DSC ¹				2 349 500
ISC ²				1 887 216
Total WFP costs				26 082 289
Government contribution	2 749 476	2 464 557	1 394 380	6 608 413

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.

BUDGET PLAN FOR SENEGAL COUNTRY PROGRAMME (2002–2006)
Supplementary Activity

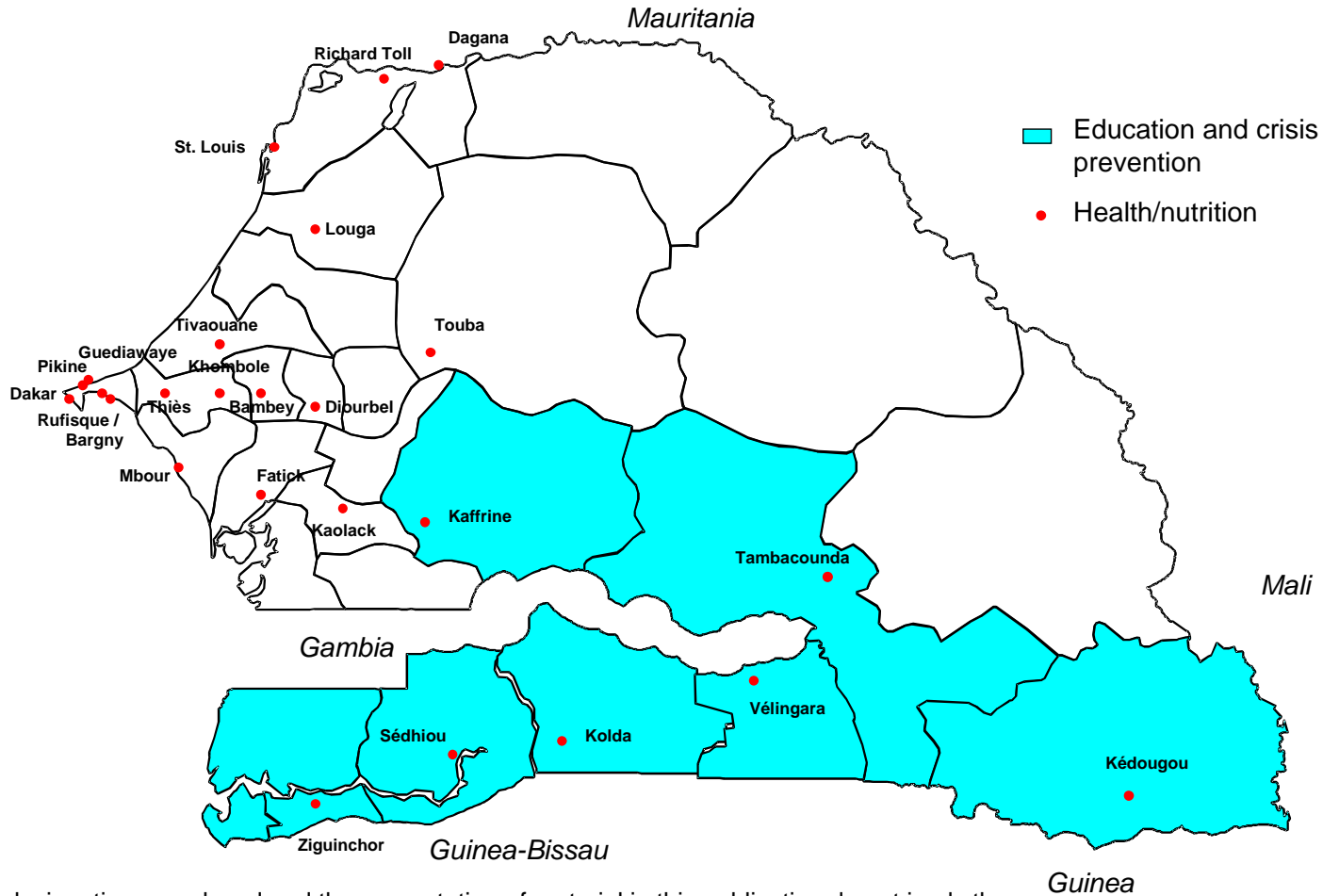
	Activity 2	Total
Food commodities (mt)	17 550	17 550
Food commodities (value)	5 463 900	5 463 900
External transport	2 811 299	2 811 299
LTSH (total)	1 228 500	1 228 500
LTSH (cost per mt)	70	70
ODOC	133 500	133 500
Total direct operational costs	9 637 199	9 637 199
DSC ¹		331 125
ISC ²		777 529
Total WFP costs		10 745 853
Government contribution	2 000 000	2 000 000

¹ The DSC amount is an indicative figure presented to the Executive Board for information purposes. The annual DSC allotment for a Country Programme is reviewed and set annually following an assessment of DSC requirements and resource availability.

² The ISC rate may be amended by the Executive Board during the period covered by the Country Programme.



Intervention Zones for WFP Development Activities (2002–2006)



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AFD	French Development Agency
AGETIP	Agency for the Execution of Public Interest Works
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CFC	Community feeding centre
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CP	Country Programme
CSO	Country Strategy Outline
ENDA-GRAF	Environment and Development in the Third World—Research Action Training Groups
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSC	Food Security Commissariat
GRET	Research and Technological Exchange Group
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HIPC	Heavily indebted poor country
IDP	Internally displaced person
ITA	Food Technology Institute
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
KfW	German Credit Institute for Reconstruction
LDC	Least developed country
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
MARP	Accelerated Method for Participatory Research
NEP	Nutrition Enhancement Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization

